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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/081,931	02/22/2002	Ramy Shanny	APTI:063	1710
7590	10/31/2006		EXAMINER	
ROSSI & ASSOCIATES P.O. Box 826 Ashburn, VA 20146-0826			CHANDLER, SARA M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3693	

DATE MAILED: 10/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/081,931	SHANNY ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Sara Chandler	3693

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 October 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-3,5-9,11-13 and 15-19 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-3,5-9,11-13 and 15-19 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This Office Action is responsive to Applicant's arguments and request for reconsideration of application 10/081,931 (02/22/02) filed on 10/12/06.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-3 and 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jennings, US Pat. No. 5,659,165.

Re Claim 1: Jennings discloses a method of transferring monetary funds comprising: entering transmitting transfer data identifying a first personal account of a first individual into a transfer coordinator device utilizing a transmitting data entry device (Jennings, abstract; Fig. 1; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 3, lines 40+ -col. 4, line 2 data entry device "Transfer transactions take place through an interaction between a user and a

input computer terminal 22, for example, a home banking, telephone, a personal computer (PC) or an ATM.", transfer coordinator device see (front end processor computer) FEP and interaction with source banking system and destination banking system to facilitate transfer; col. 5, lines 43-47; col. 8, lines 38-51 personal account; "Approved accounts might include a checking account, a related credit card account or other accounts provided by the customer's financial institution."; col. 8, lines 56-59; col. 16, lines 40-47);

entering receiving transfer data identifying a second personal account of a second individual into the transfer coordinator device utilizing a receiving data entry device (Jennings, abstract; Fig. 1; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 3, lines 40+ -col. 4, line 2 data entry device "Transfer transactions take place through an interaction between a user and a input computer terminal 22, for example, a home banking, telephone, a personal computer (PC) or an ATM.", transfer coordinator device see (front end processor computer) FEP and interaction with source banking system and destination banking system to facilitate transfer; col. 5, lines 43-47; col. 8, lines 38-51 personal account; "Approved accounts might include a checking account, a related credit card account or other accounts provided by the customer's financial institution."; col. 8, lines 56-59; col. 16, lines 40-47);

entering an amount data corresponding to a monetary amount to be transferred from the first personal account of the first individual to a second personal account of a second individual into said transfer coordinator device utilizing at least one of the

transmitting data entry device and the receiving data entry device (Jennings, abstract;

Fig. 2; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 4, lines 49-52 "The user is also prompted to enter an amount for the transfer."); col. 5, lines 19-31);

transferring the monetary amount from the first personal account to the second personal account based on the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transmitting data entered into the transfer coordinator device (Jennings, abstract, Fig. 2; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 4, lines 49-52; col. 5, lines 19-21 "If verification is provided, at Step 15 the local FEP posts a debit to the source account and passes the execute request to the network switch."); col. 5, lines 27-28, "The remote FEP then posts a credit to the destination account.");

transferring monetary funds including a transmitting data entry device and a receiving data entry device (Jennings, abstract; Fig. 1; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 3, lines 40+ -col. 4, line 2 data entry device "Transfer transactions take place through an interaction between a user and a input computer terminal 22, for example, a home banking, telephone, a personal computer (PC) or an ATM.", transfer coordinator device see (front end processor computer) FEP and interaction with source banking system and destination banking system to facilitate transfer; col. 5, lines 43-47; col. 8, lines 38-51 personal account; "Approved accounts might include a checking account, a related credit card account or other accounts provided by the customer's financial institution."); col. 8, lines 56-59; col. 16, lines 40-47); and wherein the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transfer data are entered into the transfer coordinator device (Jennings, abstract; Fig. 1; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 3,

lines 40+ -col. 4, line 2 data entry device "Transfer transactions take place through an interaction between a user and a input computer terminal 22, for example, a home banking, telephone, a personal computer (PC) or an ATM.", transfer coordinator device see (front end processor computer) FEP and interaction with source banking system and destination banking system to facilitate transfer; col. 5, lines 43-47; col. 8, lines 38-51 personal account; "Approved accounts might include a checking account, a related credit card account or other accounts provided by the customer's financial institution."; col. 8, lines 56-59; col. 16, lines 40-47).

Jennings fails to explicitly disclose a method of transferring monetary funds, wherein the transmitting data entry device used by the first individual to enter the transmitting transfer data is separate, distinct and remotely located from the receiving data entry device used by the second individual to enter the receiving transfer data; and wherein the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transfer data are respectively entered into the transfer coordinator device at different times by the first individual and the second individual.

Official Notice is taken that it is old and well-known to have a device for the party sending data, money etc. that is separate, distinct, and remotely located from a device for the party obtaining data, money etc.. For example, wire transfers, money orders, electronic funds transfers are all transactions geared towards the transfer of data, money etc. between parties that are separate, distinct and remotely located.

Official Notice is taken that it is old and well-known to enter information for the sending party in a transfer transaction at a different time from when data is entered for

the party obtaining the data, money etc. For example, wire transfers, money orders, electronic funds transfers are all transactions geared towards the transfer of data, money etc. between parties that are separate, distinct and remotely located.

(Documentary Evidence Supporting Official Notice taken:

March, US Pub. No. 2002/0016763, Figs. 1,2a-d, 3,4,5, abstract, [0002] – [0008] [0043] [0047] [0048] [0053] [058] [0059] [0079])

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Jennings to provide a method of transferring monetary funds comprising: entering transmitting transfer data identifying a first personal account of a first individual into a transfer coordinator device utilizing a transmitting data entry device; entering receiving transfer data identifying a second personal account of a second individual into the transfer coordinator device utilizing a receiving data entry device; entering an amount data corresponding to a monetary amount to be transferred from the first personal account of the first individual to a second personal account of a second individual into said transfer coordinator device utilizing at least one of the transmitting data entry device and the receiving data entry device; and transferring the monetary amount from the first personal account to the second personal account based on the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transmitting data entered into the transfer coordinator device; wherein the transmitting data entry device used by the first individual to enter the transmitting transfer data is separate, distinct and remotely located from the receiving data entry device used by the second individual to enter the receiving transfer data; and wherein

the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transfer data are respectively entered into the transfer coordinator device at different times by the first individual and the second individual.

One would have been motivated to verify the receiving parties authority to access data, money etc. when transmitting and receiving parties are in different locations. One would have been motivated to flexible method/system that could accommodate clients in various situations such as a transmitting party with incomplete or partial data about the receiving party, or individuals with accounts for access by friends and family at a later time.

Re Claim 11: Jennings discloses a system for transferring monetary funds comprising: a transmitting data entry means for entering transmitting transfer data identifying a first personal account of a first individual into a transfer coordinator device (Jennings, abstract; Fig. 1; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 3, lines 40+ -col. 4, line 2 data entry device “Transfer transactions take place through an interaction between a user and a input computer terminal 22, for example, a home banking, telephone, a personal computer (PC) or an ATM.”, transfer coordinator device see (front end processor computer) FEP and interaction with source banking system and destination banking system to facilitate transfer; col. 5, lines 43-47; col. 8, lines 38-51 personal account; “Approved accounts might include a checking account, a related credit card account or other accounts provided by the customer's financial institution.”; col. 8, lines 56-59; col. 16, lines 40-47); a receiving data entry means for entering receiving transfer data identifying a

second personal account of a second individual into the transfer coordinator device (Jennings, abstract; Fig. 1; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 3, lines 40+ -col. 4, line 2 data entry device "Transfer transactions take place through an interaction between a user and a input computer terminal 22, for example, a home banking, telephone, a personal computer (PC) or an ATM.", transfer coordinator device see (front end processor computer) FEP and interaction with source banking system and destination banking system to facilitate transfer; col. 5, lines 43-47; col. 8, lines 38-51 personal account; "Approved accounts might include a checking account, a related credit card account or other accounts provided by the customer's financial institution."; col. 8, lines 56-59; col. 16, lines 40-47); wherein amount data corresponding to a monetary amount to be transferred from the first personal account of the first individual to a second personal account of a second individual is entered into said transfer coordinator device utilizing at least one of the transmitting data entry means and the receiving data entry means (Jennings, abstract; Fig. 2; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 4, lines 49-52 "The user is also prompted to enter an amount for the transfer."; col. 5, lines 19-31); means for transferring the monetary amount from the first personal account to the second personal account based on the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transmitting data entered into the transfer coordinator device (Jennings, abstract, Fig. 2; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 4, lines 49-52; col. 5, lines 19-21 "If verification is provided, at Step 15 the local FEP posts a debit to the source account and passes the execute

request to the network switch.”; col. 5, lines 27-28, “The remote FEP then posts a credit to the destination account.”);

transferring monetary funds including a transmitting data entry device and a receiving data entry device (Jennings, abstract; Fig. 1; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 3, lines 40+ -col. 4, line 2 data entry device “Transfer transactions take place through an interaction between a user and a input computer terminal 22, for example, a home banking, telephone, a personal computer (PC) or an ATM.”, transfer coordinator device see (front end processor computer) FEP and interaction with source banking system and destination banking system to facilitate transfer; col. 5, lines 43-47; col. 8, lines 38-51 personal account; “Approved accounts might include a checking account, a related credit card account or other accounts provided by the customer’s financial institution.”; col. 8, lines 56-59; col. 16, lines 40-47); and

wherein the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transfer data are entered in the transfer coordinator device (Jennings, abstract; Fig. 1; col. 2, lines 32-50; col. 3, lines 40+ -col. 4, line 2 data entry device “Transfer transactions take place through an interaction between a user and a input computer terminal 22, for example, a home banking, telephone, a personal computer (PC) or an ATM.”, transfer coordinator device see (front end processor computer) FEP and interaction with source banking system and destination banking system to facilitate transfer; col. 5, lines 43-47; col. 8, lines 38-51 personal account; “Approved accounts might include a checking account, a related credit card account or other accounts provided by the customer’s financial institution.”; col. 8, lines 56-59; col. 16, lines 40-47).

Jennings fails to explicitly disclose a system for transferring monetary funds comprising:

wherein the transmitting data entry means used by the first individual to enter the transmitting transfer data is a device separate, distinct and remotely located from the receiving data entry means used by the second individual to enter the receiving transfer data; and

wherein the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transfer data are respectively entered into the transfer coordinator device at different times by the first individual and the second individual.

Official Notice is taken that it is old and well-known to have a device for the party sending data, money etc. that is separate, distinct, and remotely located from a device for the party obtaining data, money etc. For example, wire transfers, money orders, electronic funds transfers are all transactions geared towards the transfer of data, money etc. between parties that are separate, distinct and remotely located. Official Notice is taken that it is old and well-known to enter information for the sending party in a transfer transaction at a different time from when data is entered for the party obtaining the data, money etc. For example, wire transfers, money orders, electronic funds transfers are all transactions geared towards the transfer of data, money etc. between parties that are separate, distinct and remotely located.

(Documentary Evidence Supporting Official Notice taken:

March, US Pub. No. 2002/0016763, Figs. 1,2a-d, 3,4,5, abstract, [0002] – [0008] [0043] [0047] [0048] [0053] [058] [0059] [0079]

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Jennings to provide a system for transferring monetary funds comprising: a transmitting data entry means for entering transmitting transfer data identifying a first personal account of a first individual into a transfer coordinator device; a receiving data entry means for entering receiving transfer data identifying a second personal account of a second individual into the transfer coordinator device; wherein amount data corresponding to a monetary amount to be transferred from the first personal account of the first individual to a second personal account of a second individual is entered into said transfer coordinator device utilizing at least one of the transmitting data entry means and the receiving data entry means; and means for transferring the monetary amount from the first personal account to the second personal account based on the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transmitting data entered into the transfer coordinator device; wherein the transmitting entry means used by the first individual to enter the transmitting transfer data is a device separate, distinct and remotely, located from the receiving data entry means used by the second individual to enter the receiving, transfer data: and wherein the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transfer data are respectively entered into the transfer coordinator device at different times by the first individual and the second individual.

One would have been motivated to verify the receiving parties authority to access data, money etc. when transmitting and receiving parties are in different locations. One would have been motivated to flexible method/system that could accommodate clients

in various situations such as a transmitting party with incomplete or partial data about the receiving party, or individuals with accounts for access by friends and family at a later time.

Re Claim 2 and 12: Jennings discloses a method/system of transferring monetary funds, wherein the first personal account comprises a personal credit card account of the first individual and the second personal account comprises a personal credit card account of the second individual (Jennings, col. 8, lines 38-51 personal account; "Approved accounts might include a checking account, a related credit card account or other accounts provided by the customer's financial institution."; col. 8, lines 56-59; col. 16, lines 40-47).

Re Claims 3 and 13: Jennings discloses a method/system of transferring monetary funds, wherein the transmitting transfer data includes account identification data and personal identification data corresponding to the first personal account and the receiving transfer data includes account identification data corresponding to the second personal account (Jennings, Fig. 6; col. 4, lines 9-26; col. 8, lines 28-51).

Claims 5-9 and 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jennings, US Pat. No. 5,659,165 in view of Gillin, US Pat. No. 7,010,512.

Re Claims 5,6,7,15,16 and 17: Jennings fails to explicitly disclose a method/system of transferring monetary funds, further comprising generating a temporary file to temporarily store at least one of the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transfer

data and generating a file identifier that corresponds to the temporary tile, and further comprising:

conveying the tile identifier to at least one of the first individual and the second individual and

accessing the temporary file using the file identifier and matching the transmitting transfer data to the receiving transfer data.

Gillin method/system of transferring monetary funds, further comprising generating a temporary file to temporarily store at least one of the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transfer data and generating a file identifier that corresponds to the temporary tile (Gillin, col. 19, lines 46-53; col. 24, lines 31-40- Ref. to a database where data records can be stored, ref. to a "unique identifier" and "tracking or identification number" used to identify the transaction), and further comprising:

conveying the tile identifier to at least one of the first individual and the second individual (Gillin, col. 19, lines 46-53 "Advantageously, the URL in the e-mail notice may contain a unique identifier which can be used to locate the appropriate transaction instrument or bring the recipient directly to a page where a greeting can be viewed."); col. 24 lines 31-40, "the purchaser 920 has displayed a confirmation screen with a "receipt" which contains a tracking or identification number which identifies the transaction for record keeping purposes."); and

accessing the temporary file using the file identifier and matching the transmitting transfer data to the receiving transfer data(Gillin, col. 19, lines 46-53 Inherently, this

must occur in order for the recipient to be automatically directed to a page regarding the transfer transaction; col. 24, lines 31-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Jennings and Gillin to provide a method/system of transferring monetary funds as claimed in claim 4, further comprising generating a temporary file to temporarily store at least one of the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transfer data and generating a file identifier that corresponds to the temporary file, and further comprising: conveying the file identifier to at least one of the first individual and the second individual and accessing the temporary file using the file identifier and matching the transmitting transfer data to the receiving transfer data.

As suggested by Gillin, one would have been motivated to keep a record of the transaction.

Re Claims 8,9,18 and 19: Jennings fails to explicitly disclose a method/system of transferring monetary funds, wherein the file identifier is conveyed via electronic mail transfer and

further comprising entering an electronic mail address of at least one of the first individual and the second individual into the transfer coordinator device.

Gillin discloses a method/system of transferring monetary funds, wherein the file identifier is conveyed via electronic mail transfer (Gillin, col. 19, lines 34-67, "Advantageously, the URL in the e-mail notice may contain a unique identifier which can be used to locate the appropriate transaction instrument or bring the recipient directly to a page where a greeting can be viewed.") and

further comprising entering an electronic mail address of at least one of the first individual and the second individual into the transfer coordinator device (Gillin, col. 19, lines 34-67, Inherently, for the party to receive an e-mail notice (e.g., recipient) the e-mail address must be entered into the device).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Jennings and Gillin to provide a method/system of transferring monetary funds, wherein the file identifier is conveyed via electronic mail transfer and further comprising entering an electronic mail address of at least one of the first individual and the second individual into the transfer coordinator device.

One would have been motivated to notify interested parties of the transaction and pertinent information in a fast and cost effective manner. Furthermore, one would have been motivated to have a record of the communications.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10/12/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Jennings (US Pat. No. 5,659,165) discloses a method and system for transferring funds and mentions problems to be solved including: (a) making funds available to a beneficiary (b) moving funds between countries and bank accounts and (c) providing a convenient, reliable and user friendly method and system for funds transfer. (e.g., abstract, col. 2)

Although Jennings fails to explicitly disclose (a) wherein the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transfer data are respectively entered into the transfer

coordinator device at different times by the first individual and the second individual; and (b) wherein the transmitting data entry device used by the first individual is separate, distinct and remotely located from the receiving data entry device. These modifications would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention considering the disclosure, problems to be solved, and spirit and scope of the invention provided for by Jennings.

As discussed in the Office Action (07/13/06), Official Notice was taken that it was old and well-known in the art at the time the invention was made that transferring funds such as via wire transfers, money orders, electronic funds transfers are all transactions geared towards the transfer of data, money etc. between parties that are separate, distinct and remotely located. Furthermore, it is old and well-known for the transmitting transfer data and the receiving transfer data to be entered at separate times. In ordinary practice a beneficiary retrieves the funds by presenting data such as a pin number, card, password or other data that provides evidence that the person is authorized to access the funds. This is often because there is a risk of liability for losses incurred if the funds are given to the wrong beneficiary. (Documentary Evidence: March, US Pub. No. 2002/0016763 – e.g., common in industry that dependents away from home, business travelers etc. need access for reasons stated). Furthermore, in ordinary practice if the beneficiary is in a foreign or remote location time zone differences, banking hours or access to resources can create the need for transfer data to be entered at different times. Accommodating the needs of both the customer and their beneficiaries addresses the problem disclosed in Jennings regarding providing a

convenient, reliable and user friendly method and system (Documentary Evidence: March, US Pub. No. 2002/0016763 – e.g., pending transfer can be held for preset period of time until receiving transfer data is entered).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Gustin, US Pat. No. 6,012,048.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sara Chandler whose telephone number is 571-272-1186. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell can be reached on 571-272-6712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SMC



JAGDISH N. PATEL
PRIMARY EXAMINER